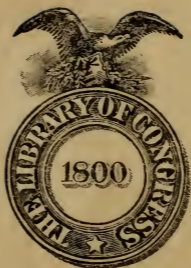


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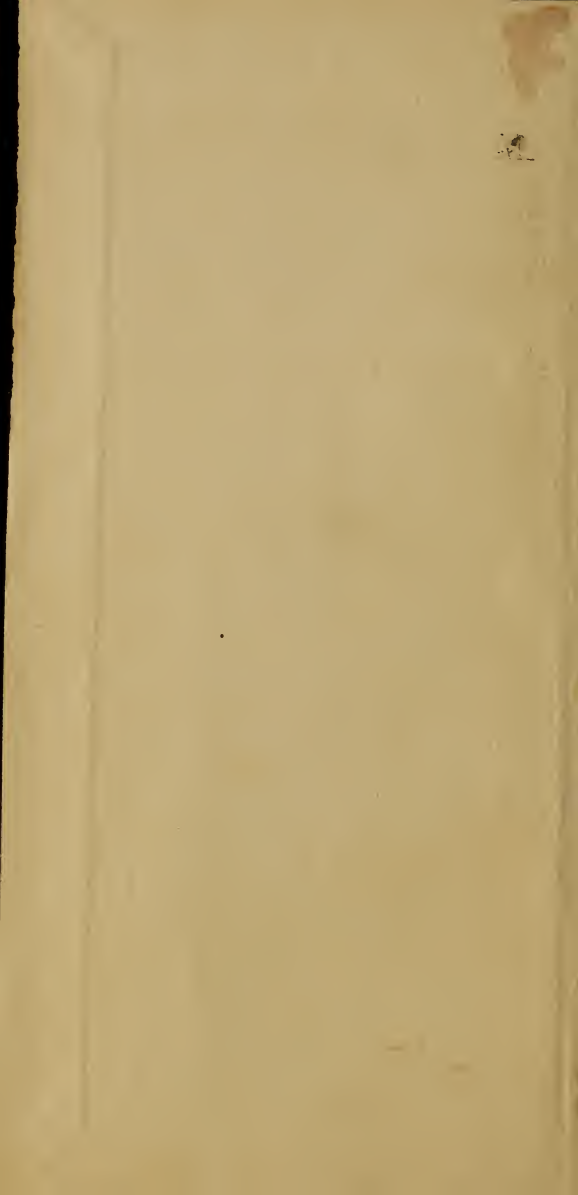
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AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY,

FROM

THE DISCOVERY

OF THE WESTERN WORLD,

TILL

MAY 3, 1814.

BY THOMAS CLARK,

Author of the Naval History of the United States .

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY M. CAREY.

A. SMALL, PRINTER.

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1814.

District of Pennsylvania. to wit :

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventh day of May, in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1814, Mathew Carey, [L. S.] of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

“ American Chronology, from the Discovery
“ of the Western World, till May 3, 1814.
“ By Thomas Clark, Author of the Naval
“ History of the United States.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.” And also to the Act, entitled, “ An act supplementary to an act, entitled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,” and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

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PREFACE.

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THIS work is respectfully submitted to the public, as an attempt to collect, in a small compass, the most important events in the history of this country, in chronological order, for occasional reference.

Great pains have been taken to render it perfect. But in all first attempts, it is extremely difficult to avoid errors and deficiencies. To such instances of either as may appear, the editor hopes the indulgence of the reader will be extended.

MAY 7, 1814.

Ms. 7-42

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From its first settlement by the
English in 1630 to the present
time. The city of Boston was
founded by a group of Puritan
settlers who came to the
New World in search of a
place where they could practice
their religion in freedom. The
city grew rapidly and became
one of the most important
centers of commerce and
industry in the colonies. It
was the site of the Boston
Tea Party in 1773, which led
to the American Revolution.
The city has since become
one of the largest and most
important cities in the United
States.

AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY.

- 1492 COLUMBUS discovers America.
- 1498 North America discovered by Cabot.
- 1535 The French sail up the St. Lawrence river as far as Montreal.
- 1584 The coast of Virginia discovered, under the direction of Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 1585 The first colony sent by the English to America, to settle Virginia. The attempt failed of success.
- 1587 A second colony sent to Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, but did not succeed in making a permanent settlement.
- 1606 Letters patent granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others, for establishing a colony in the part of North America, then called Virginia.
- 1607 The first permanent colony settled in Virginia, by John Smith and others.
- An unsuccessful attempt made to settle Main, by Gilbert.
- 1608 Smith explores the Chesapeake bay.
- Quebec founded by the French.
- 1609 New York discovered by Henry Hudson.

- 1610 Lord Delaware arrives in Virginia, and re-establishes the affairs of the Colony. On his passage he discovers the Delaware bay.
- 1613 The first hostilities between the French and English colonies, in which the English destroyed the French settlements in Acadie.
- The Dutch settlement, on Hudson river, submits to the governor of Virginia.
- 1614 A new governor having arrived, at the Dutch settlement on the Hudson river, refuses to acknowledge the surrender made by his predecessor to the English. He builds a fort where the city of New York now stands. The country governed by him was called New Netherlands
- John Smith explores the coast of New England.
- 1615 Private landed property first permitted to be held in Virginia.
- 1616 Tobacco first cultivated in Virginia.
- 1619 Convicts first sent to Virginia as servants.
- The first colonial Assembly of Virginia, meet at James Town.
- 1620 Girls sent to the Virginia colonists for wives. Each man purchased his wife for one hundred pounds of Tobacco.
- New England settled by a colony of English puritans, from Holland.
- 1621 First patents obtained by the settlers of New England.
- The first negroes imported into Virginia.
- Tobacco and other colonial produce prohibited from being exported to foreign countries until landed in England, and the custom paid.
- 1622 Massacre of the English in Virginia by the

Indians, in which three hundred and forty seven persons were put to death, in one hour.

1623 The Dutch take possession of the Delaware, and construct fort Nassau on the Jersey shore, about three miles below the place now occupied by Philadelphia.

— The first literary production by an English colonist in America; being a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, by George Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia company.

— Forty-four dollars for a hogshead of meal, 14½ dollars for a hen and eight chickens, paid in Virginia.

— Albany, in New York, founded.

1624 Charter of Virginia vacated.

1627 The Swedes settle along the Delaware.

— New-Castle, in Delaware, founded.

1628 Salem, in Massachusetts, founded.

1629 Quebec surrenders to the English.

— Charlestown, in Massachusetts, founded.

1630 Boston founded; where the first general court of Massachusetts was held.

— Patents granted in New Hampshire.

— Grant of Carolina to Sir Robert Heath.

— York, in the district of Maine, founded.

1631 Original patent of Connecticut granted.

— The Swedes build fort Christiana and settle round it.

1632 Nova Scotia and Canada restored to France.

— Patent of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.

— Magistrates first chosen by the freemen of the colony of Massachusetts.

1633 The first house erected in Connecticut.

1634 Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore.

1635 New Hampshire granted to Mason.

- 1635 Maine granted to Georges.
 — Providence plantation begun by Roger Williams.
- 1636 The towns of Springfield, Hartford, and Weathersfield, founded by the Connecticut colony.
- 1637 War in New England with the Pequot Indians, who are conquered.
 — New Haven colony established.
 — The town of Exeter in New-Hampshire, founded.
- 1638 Harvard College, in New England, founded.
 — The ancient and honourable artillery company of Boston formed.
 — New Haven, in Connecticut, founded.
- 1639 The constitution of Connecticut formed.
 — Newport, in Rhode Island, founded.
 — The first printing press, in North America, established at Cambridge.
 — Sir William Berkeley appointed governor of Virginia.
- 1640 Long Island, settled by Englishmen.
- 1641 Massachusetts, assumes the government of New Hampshire.
- 1642 An Indian war commences in Maryland.
- 1643 First union of the New England colonies, styled the United Colonies of New England.
- 1644 Patent obtained from parliament for the incorporation of Rhode Island.
- 1645 Clyborne and Ingle raise a rebellion in Maryland, and force Calvert the governor to take refuge in Virginia.
- 1646 Battle between the Dutch and Indians.
- 1647 First general assembly of Rhode Island meet.
- 1648 First execution for witchcraft in New England.
- 1649 The assembly of Maryland passes an act

for the toleration of all christian religions. This was the first act of religious toleration in America.

1650 Constitution of Maryland formed.

— Virginia, for remaining firm in her attachment to the royal interest, is restrained in her trade by the parliament, and Sir George Ayscue sent to force her to submission; which, after some opposition, he effects.

1652 Money coined in New England.

1654 The government of Maryland seized by Cromwell.

1655 Colonel Wood, of Virginia, explores the Ohio river.

— The Swedes are driven from the Delaware by the Dutch.

1656 New York laid out.

1659 Charles II. is proclaimed King by the colony of Virginia, before he obtains possession of the crown of England.

1660 The number of inhabitants in Virginia, about this time, amounted to thirty thousand.

1661 The New Testament translated into the Indian language, and printed. The Bible was completed about three years afterwards.

1662 The charter of Connecticut granted by Charles II. which still continues to be her constitution of government.

1662 The government of Maryland restored to lord Baltimore.

1663 Carolina granted to the earl of Clarendon and others. Previous to this a settlement had been made, by emigrants from Massachusetts, round cape Fear.

— The colonies prohibited the importation of all goods but such as were shipped in England.

- 1663 Charles II. confers a charter on Rhode Island and Providence plantations.
- 1664 New Jersey granted to lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.
- New Amsterdam taken from the Dutch by the English, and called New York.
- All the New Netherlands conquered by the English.
- 1665 The colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were this year united.
- The militia of Massachusetts amounted to four thousand foot, and four hundred horse.
- The English inhabitants of Maryland, at this time, amounted to sixteen thousand.
- 1666 An act passed by the assembly of Maryland for the naturalization of aliens. It was the first of the kind passed by any English colony in America.
- 1668 The government of Maine resumed by Massachusetts.
- 1669 Acadie delivered up to the French.
- The fundamental constitutions, compiled by Locke, established in Carolina.
- 1670 A colony sent to Carolina, under the government of William Sayle.
- 1671 The inhabitants of Virginia amounted to 40,000.
- No printing offices nor free schools allowed in Virginia.
- 1672 Restrictive duties laid, by the parliament of England, on the commerce of the American colonies.
- An attempt made by the Spaniards on Carolina, but, being repulsed, they were forced to retreat out of the country.
- 1673 The Dutch reconquer the New Netherlands.

1673 New England, about this time, is supposed to have contained one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants.

— The town of Boston contained fifteen hundred families.

— The French build a fort at Michilimackinac.

— Persons sent from Canada discover the Mississippi river, which they descend nearly to the gulf of Mexico.

1674 The freemen of Carolina elect representatives, who constituted the first parliament of the colony.

— By the treaty between England and Holland, the New Netherlands are restored to England.

1675 The colony of Virginia contained fifty thousand inhabitants

— The commencement of the wars, in New England, with the Indian king Philip.

1676 An end is put to the war, by king Philip being killed in an engagement.

— Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.

1677 Maine bought by Massachussetts.

— Burlington in New Jersey settled, and the town laid out.

— Culpepper's insurrection in Carolina.

1678 The province of New York, at this time, contained two thousand militia.

— There were in the city of New York 343 houses, and 3430 inhabitants.

1679 A terrible fire consumes a great part of Boston.

1680 New Hampshire separates from Massachussetts. Its first assembly meet at Portsmouth.

1680 Twenty-six townships settled in Connecticut.

— The number of militia in Connecticut amounted to 2507.

— The militia of Virginia amounted to 8568.

— Charleston, the capital of south Carolina, founded.

1681 Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn.

— First colony arrives in Pennsylvania.

1682 Carteret transfers his right of New Jersey to William Penn and eleven associates, who conveyed one half of their interest to the earl of Perth and eleven others.

— William Penn arrives in America and lands at New Castle.

— The city of Philadelphia laid out.

— M. Sale takes possession of Louisiana.

1683 The first Assembly of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia.

— First legislative assembly in New York.

— Quo warranto issued against the charter of Massachusetts.

— No printing press allowed in Virginia on any occasion.

1684 Massachusetts deprived of its charter.

— Philadelphia contained three hundred houses and two thousand inhabitants.

— The partition line between New York and Connecticut run.

1685 Quo warranto issued against Connecticut, and against Rhode Island.

— The first Postmaster in New England appointed.

1686 The governors of New York and New England instructed, to prohibit the establishment of printing presses.

1687 Andros is appointed governor general of New England. He demands the charter of Connecticut, but does not succeed in obtaining possession of it.

— The first printing press established in Philadelphia.

— Fort at Niagara erected by the French.

1688 New Jersey and New York, with the New England colonies, put under the same governor.

1689 Andros, governor of New England, seized and imprisoned by the people, who reinstate the old magistrates.

1689 The fort of New York seized by the populace headed by Leisler, who usurps the government.

1690 Port Royal taken from the French by Sir William Phips.

— Fort Salmon, in New Hampshire destroyed by the French. The town of Schenectady, in New York, surprised, and the greater part of its inhabitants murdered by the French and Indians.

— Canada invaded from New England, and an ineffectual attempt made against Quebec.

— First paper money in the colonies issued by the government of Massachusetts.

— Seth Sothel usurps the government of Carolina.

1691 Colonel Sloughter appointed governor of New York. He overcomes Leisler, who is condemned, and executed.

— William and Mary college, in Virginia, founded.

1692 Massachusetts obtains a new charter, which includes the colony of Plymouth, the Pro-

- vince of Maine and Nova Scotia in its government.
- 1692 Many people in New England tried and executed for Witchcraft.
- Rhode Island and Connecticut are allowed to resume their old charters.
- Great flood in the Delaware river.
- 1693 Locke's fundamental constitution of Carolina abrogated.
- The government of Pennsylvania assumed by the king and queen of England.
- 1694 The government of Pennsylvania restored to William Penn.
- 1695 Rice introduced into Carolina.
- 1696 Pemaquid taken by the French.
- The city of New York contained five hundred and ninety four houses, and six thousand inhabitants.
- The winter this year was severer than any since the settlement of the country. A great scarcity of food also took place.
- 1699 A number of people died in Philadelphia of the Yellow fever.
- 1700 Boston at this time, contained one thousand houses, and seven thousand inhabitants.
- The white inhabitants of Carolina amounted to 5,500.
- 1701 In the English colonies of North America, the number of inhabitants amounted to 262,000.
- 1702 An unsuccessful attempt made by the governor of Virginia against St. Augustine.
- East and West-Jersey united under one government.

- 1703 A separation takes place between Pennsylvania and the counties of Delaware.
- 1704 Deerfield in Massachusetts destroyed by the French and Indians.
- 1704 The first Newspaper published in America, called the Boston News-Letter.
- 1706 The Spaniards and French invade Carolina, but are repulsed.
- Benjamin Franklin born at Boston.
- 1707 An unsuccessful expedition, sent from New England, against Port Royal, in Acadia.
- 1701 The French and Indians invade New England, and surprise Haverhill.
- 1710 Port Royal taken from the French.
- 1711 An expedition against Canada projected by the colonies; but it proves disastrous.
- 1712 War with the Indians, in N. Carolina, in which they are defeated.
- Albany contained four thousand inhabitants.
- 1713 Boundaries between Massachusetts and Connecticut settled.
- 1715 Indian war in S. Carolina.
- 1717 New Orleans founded.
- 1718 William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, died, aged seventy-four years.
- Louisiana settled by the French.
- 1719 The people of Carolina throw off the proprietary government.
- An act passed by the legislature of Massachusetts for the suppression of lotteries.
- 1719 The first Newspaper printed in Philadelphia, called, the American Weekly Mercury.
- 720 The Boston Gazette the second newspaper published in Boston, commenced this year.

- 1720 Tea first used in New England, about this time.
- 1722 Massachusetts contained upwards of 94,000 inhabitants.
- 1723 First paper bills issued by the government of Pennsylvania.
- 1724 Trenton, in New Jersey, founded.
- The first settlement made in the state of Vermont.
- 1728 A great Hurricane at Charleston, which also this year was visited by the Yellow fever.
- 1730 The inhabitants of Rhode Island amount to seventeen thousand.
- The Natchez Indians extirpated by the French.
- 1731 Philadelphia contained 2,400 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants.
- The French erect a fort at Crown Point, in the territories of New York.
- 1732 The settlement of Georgia is projected, and a charter obtained from king George the second. Savannah is founded.
- Princeton, in New Jersey, founded.
- Tobacco and Indian corn made a legal tender for debt, by the legislature of Maryland.
- The inhabitants of Pennsylvania amounted to thirty thousand.
- New York colony contained 60,000 people.
- George Washington born.
- 1733 James Oglethorpe settles a colony in Georgia.
- 1736 The entrances at the port of Philadelphia this year, were 211 sail; the clearances 215. The entrances at the port of New York were 211 sail; the clearances 220.

- 1738 An insurrection of the negroes in Carolina.
 — College in Princeton, New Jersey, founded.
- 1738 The inhabitants of New Jersey amounted to 47,379.
- 1740 General Oglethorpe makes an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine.
- 1742 The Spaniards invade Georgia, but by a stratagem of general Oglethrope, are forced to leave the country.
- Massachusetts contained one hundred and sixty-four thousand inhabitants.
- The number of inhabitants in Boston amounted to eighteen thousand.
- The Library company of Philadelphia incorporated, about ten years after the first association of its members.
- 1744 War declared by Great Britain against France.
- Canso taken by the French.
- 1745 Louisbourg, in the island of Cape Breton, taken by the New Englanders.
- The culture of indigo in Carolina commenced.
- The people of New Jersey amounted to 61,403.
- 1746 An expedition against Canada projected by governor Shirley, but was not put in execution.
- A large fleet is sent by the French to Nova Scotia, for the purpose of co-operating in a projected conquest of New England; but meeting with disasters it is forced to return to France.
- Fort Massachusetts taken by the French.
- 1747 An expedition from Massachusetts, against

the French at Minas, was surprised and forced to surrender.

1747 The fort at Number Four bravely defended by captain Phineas Stevens with a company of thirty six men against a large party of French and Indians, who were forced to retire.

— A great tumult occasioned in Boston by the impressment of some of its inhabitants, by the order of the commodore of the British fleet in the port.

1748 Peace between England and France.

1749 The Ohio company formed.

— Grants made in Vermont by the governor of New-Hampshire.

1750 Hostilities between the English and French colonies commence in Nova Scotia.

— 4317 Germans and 1000 British and Irish this year imported into Pennsylvania.

1750 The number of inhabitants this year in New England amounted to 354,000

1751 The inhabitants of Philadelphia amounted to 17,000.

1752 The charter of Georgia surrendered to the king.

— The New style adopted in the American colonies.

1752 The taxable inhabitants of Pennsylvania amounted to 22,000.

— Dreadful hurricane at Charleston in South Carolina, accompanied by a flood, which rose ten feet above high water mark of the highest tides.

— The Pennsylvania Hospital founded.

— Franklin's electrical discoveries.

1753 Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, built by the French.

— Disputes between the governor of Virginia, and the commanding officer of the French on the Ohio.

— The University of Pennsylvania founded.

1754 Washington is sent with a regiment, to prevent the incroachments of the French.

— A party of French surprised and taken by Washington.

— Washington is obliged to surrender the fort under his command to a superior French force.

— A plan of Union among all the colonies, and of a confederative government agreed to by delegates from all the colonies but Connecticut, It was however rejected by the assemblies of the colonies, and by the king of England.

— Columbia College, in New York, founded; then called king's College.

1755 General Braddock is sent to America with troops to act against the French.

— An expedition under the command of Colonel Monkton against the French in Nova Scotia.

— Braddock marches against fort Du Quesne.

— The British army under the command of Braddock is totally defeated, with the loss of 700 men.

— Baron Dieskau, a French commander, defeats Colonel Williams, near Fort Edward.

— The French, under the command of Dieskau, attack General Johnson encamped on

the banks of lake George, but are by him repulsed with considerable loss.

1755 The French take possession of Ticonderoga and fortify it.

— Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, founded,

— Maryland at this time contained 35,936 inhabitants; and New England 436,936.

1756 War declared against France by Great Britain.

— Montcalm, commander of the French forces in Canada, takes the fort at Oswego, in which there were 1400 men.

1757 A reinforcement of five thousand troops arrives at Halifax from England.

— Montcalm takes fort William Henry, garrisoned by upwards of two thousand men.

1758 The troops, in the American Colonies, under the command of General Abercrombie amounted to 50,000 men, of whom 22,000 were regulars.

— Louisbourg taken by the English: it was garrisoned by about three thousand men.

— General Abercrombie repulsed in an attempt to storm Ticonderoga, with the loss of about two thousand men killed and wounded.

— Fort Frontenac taken by Colonel Bradstreet.

— Major Grant defeated by the French and Indians near Fort Du Quesne, three hundred of his men were killed and taken prisoners.

— Fort Du Quesne taken from the French by General Forbes. It was by him called fort Pitt.

1759 Plan of campaign for the conquest of Canada settled.

1759 Ticonderoga taken from the French by general Amherst.

— Major Rogers surprises the principal village of the St. François Indians, and puts to death the greatest part of its inhabitants.

— A battle takes place before fort Niagara, in which the French are defeated by Sir William Johnson; to whom on the next day the fort surrendered.

— General Wolfe arrives before Quebec.

— A detachment of the English is repulsed, in an attempt to approach Quebec by the Montmorency river.

— The English gain possession of the heights of Abraham.

— Battle on the heights of Abraham; in which the French lost nearly two thousand men in killed, prisoners, and wounded, with their commander Montcalm. The English lost about five hundred in killed and wounded, with their commander Wolfe.

— Quebec surrenders to the English. It contained at this time ten thousand souls.

1760 The French under the command of M. de Levi attempt to retake Quebec. A battle takes place near the town. The English are forced to retreat within the fortifications.

— M. De Levi lays siege to Quebec, but by the arrival of an English fleet is obliged to retreat.

— Montreal, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and all Canada surrendered by M. de Vaudreuil to the English.

— Twenty one ships and a frigate, belonging to the French, destroyed in the bay of

Chaleur, on the coast of Acadie by Captain Byron.

- 1760 A war takes place with the Cherokee Indians.
- Fort Loudon taken by the Cherokees.
- The inhabitants of New England amounted to upwards of five hundred thousand.
- 1761 The Cherokees defeated by Colonel Grant; upon which a peace is concluded.
- 1762 Havannah taken by the English.
- 1763 Treaty of Peace signed between France and England at Paris. By this treaty the English obtain all Nova Scotia, Canada, the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence.
- The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, at this time, are supposed to have amounted to 280,000.
- 1764 Rhode Island college founded.
- 1765 Stamp act passed by the British parliament.
- The legislatures of the Several colonies pass resolutions against the Stamp act.
- A colonial congress meet in October. They petition the king, and send memorials to both houses of parliament, for a redress of grievances.
- Tumults occasioned in Boston by the Stamp act.
- All the Stamp officers throughout the colonies are forced by the people to resign.
- The merchants of New York enter into a non-importation agreement. Their example is followed by those of Boston and Philadelphia.
- Business transacted without stamps.
- 1766 Stamp act repealed.

- 1767 A duty imposed by parliament on paper, glass, painters' colours, and teas imported into the colonies.
- An act passed by the British government for restraining the assembly of New York, until they comply with the act for quartering troops.
- An act of parliament passed for establishing a custom house in America.
- The Farmer's letters published this year.
- 1768 Circular letters, against the duties lately imposed, sent by Massachusetts to the other colonies.
- The circular letter of Massachusetts gives great offence to the English ministers. The house of representatives of that colony are required to rescind the resolution, which authorised it.
- Massachusetts refuses to rescind her resolutions.
- *July* 10th. Great disturbances occasioned in Boston by the seizure of a vessel with a cargo of wine.
- *Aug.* 4th. The governor of Massachusetts dissolves the general assembly.
- *Sept.* 22d. Convention meet at Boston.
- *Sept.* 28th. Two British regiments arrive at Boston from Halifax. Great offence is given to the inhabitants of the town, by their being quartered in the state house, and in other public buildings. The council also refuse to provide barracks for them.
- *Nov.* 10th. A reinforcement of troops arrives at Boston.
- 1769 The parliament of Great Britain reprobates

the conduct of the colonies, and approves the conduct of ministers towards them.

1769 *May* 16th. The house of Burgesses of Virginia passes resolutions in assertion of the rights of the colonies. Upon this the governor prorogues it.

—— The Non-importation agreement becomes general.

—— The Massachusetts legislature refuses to make provision for quartering the troops. On this the governor prorogues it to the 10th of January.

—— Philadelphia contained upwards of 30,000 inhabitants.

—— The American Philosophical Society instituted. Its meetings to be held at Philadelphia.

—— Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire, founded.

1770 *March* 5th. Massacre at Boston.

—— *April* 22nd. The duties repealed, with the exception of three pence per pound on tea. This occasions an agreement not to make use of tea, until the duty thereon should be repealed.

1771 Insurrection, in N. Carolina, of the regulators. They are defeated by governor Tryon.

—— The number of inhabitants in Massachusetts amounted to 292,000. Those in New York colony to 168,007.

—— The first volume of the transactions of the American Philosophical society, published.

1772 The Gaspee armed schooner burnt, by the inhabitants of Providence, Rhode Island.

- 1772 Nov. 22nd. Committee of correspondence established at Boston.
- 1773 A Committee of correspondence appointed by the legislature of Virginia.
- A great quantity of tea is sent over by the East India company. It is either sent back to England or destroyed.
- The value of goods imported by the colonies amounted to about two millions sterling.
- The settlement of Kentucky commenced by Daniel Boon.
- 1774 The Boston port bill, prohibiting the trade of this town altogether, passed by parliament.
- General Gage arrives at Boston as governor.
- A general congress is proposed by the house of burgesses of Virginia.
- *June 1.* The Boston port bill carried into effect. The day of its commencement is observed in all the principal commercial towns, as a day of mourning.
- *Sept. 5th.* The first continental congress meet at Philadelphia.
- Large reinforcements of British troops arrive at Boston.
- The provincial congress of Massachusetts take measures for the defence of the province.
- The royal proclamation against the exportation of military stores, from Great Britain to America, occasions the inhabitants of Rhode Island and New Hampshire to seize on public stores.
- Battle between the Ohio Indians and Vir-

- ginians, in which the latter lost four hundred men killed, and one hundred wounded.
- 1774 Franklin dismissed from the office of deputy post master general in North America.
- 1775 The petition of congress is refused a hearing by parliament.
- A bill for restraining the trade of the colonies passed by parliament.
 - Lord North's conciliatory bill rejected by the colonies.
 - *Feb.* 2nd. The British Colonel Leslie is sent to seize the military stores deposited in Salem; but is forced to return without accomplishing his object.
 - *April* 19th. Battle at Lexington between a detachment of British and Americans. The object of the British was to destroy the military stores collected at Concord; in which they succeeded. On their return to Boston, they were very much harrassed by the Americans. The loss of the British was 65 killed, 180 wounded and 28 prisoners. The loss of the provincials or Americans was 50 killed, 34 wounded and 4 missing.
 - An army of upwards of twenty thousand Americans assembled near Boston.
 - *May* 5th. The provincial congress of Massachusetts renounce the authority of general Gage.
 - 10th. Ticonderoga surprised and taken by the Americans under the command of Colonels Allen and Arnold.
 - Crown Point taken from the British by Seth Warner.
 - The pass at Skenesborough seized by a detachment of Connecticut volunteers.

- 1775 *May* 15th. Congress establishes a paper currency.
- 25th. Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrive at Boston, from England, with a large reinforcement.
- *June* 14th. General Washington appointed commander in chief of the forces of the confederated colonies, by the general congress.
- *June* 17th. Battle of Breed's or Bunker's hill, in which the Americans after having twice repulsed the attacks of the British, are forced to retreat over the Charlestown neck, for want of powder. The loss of the British was 226 killed, and 828 wounded; the Americans had 139 killed, and 314 wounded and missing.
- Lord Dunmore went on board the Fowey man of war. He several times landed with his people to destroy the military stores of the provincials.
- *July* 20th. First general fast recommended by Congress.
- Georgia joins the confederation.
- Congress establishes a post-office.
- Benjamin Franklin, is unanimously chosen by them, post master general.
- *Sept.* 25th. Colonel Allen taken prisoner by the British.
- *Oct.* 18th. Falmouth in Massachusetts burnt, by Captain Mowat of the British Navy.
- The invasion of Canada, by the provincials, determined.
- Fort Chamblee taken by general Montgomery.

1775 General Carleton defeated by colonel Warner.

— Upon the departure of General Gage to England, the command of the British force in America devolves on Sir William Howe.

— *Nov.* 3d. The garrison of St. John's surrenders to General Montgomery.

— 9th. Colonel Arnold arrives before Quebec, after a march of six weeks through the wilderness.

— 12th. General Montgomery obtains possession of Montreal.

— 29th. Captain Manley, of Marblehead takes several English ships, with military stores on board for the British army. At this time the American army was in the greatest want of these articles.

— *Dec.* 1st. Arnold joined by General Montgomery.

— 31st. An attempt is made to take Quebec by storm; but the Americans are repulsed. General Montgomery is killed. The Americans lost 100 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

— Congress resolves to build thirteen frigates.

— Peyton Randolph, first president of Congress, died.

1776 *Jan.* 1st. Norfolk in Virginia burnt, by the British.

— *Feb.* The number of effective regulars of the Americans in the vicinity of Boston amounted to about fourteen thousand men.

— 27th Royalists defeated in North Carolina.

— An American squadron, under the command of commodore Hopkins, takes possession of New Providence, in the Bahama Islands.

776 *March* 4th. Dorchester Heights, commanding the harbour of Boston, taken possession of by the Americans.

— 17th. The British evacuate Boston, with about 8000 land troops, and 2000 sailors and marines.

— *April* 14th. General Washington establishes his head-quarters at New-York.

— *May* 5th. The Americans raise the siege of Quebec, and, by the 18th of June, are forced to evacuate Canada.

— 8th. The Roebuck and Liverpool British frigates driven out of the Delaware by the row-gallies, after a severe engagement.

— 15th. Congress abolishes the authority of Great Britain over the Colonies.

— Fort Cedars surrendered to the British.

— *June*. Admiral and General Howe are sent against New-York, vested with powers for restoring peace.

— *July* 2d. The present constitution of New-Jersey adopted.

— 4th. The Independence of the Colonies is declared by Congress.

— 5th. The present Constitution of Virginia adopted.

— 28th. The British fleet repulsed in an attack on Sullivan's Island; which puts an end to the projected expedition of the British against the southern colonies.

— *Aug.* 14th. The present constitution of Maryland adopted.

— 22d. The British army, 24,000 strong, landed on Long Island.

— 27th. The battle of Flatbush, on Long Island, in which the Americans are routed,

- with the loss of upwards of 1000 men. The British lost about 400.
- 1776 *Aug.* 30th. The Americans make an able retreat from Long Island.
- *Sept.* 14th. New-York evacuated by the Americans, when the British take possession of it.
- The colonies first styled United States, by a resolution of Congress.
- Great fire in New-York, which consumed about 1000 houses.
- 26th. Commissioners sent by Congress to France.
- *Oct.* 12th. General Arnold defeated, on Lake Champlain, by General Carleton.
- 28th. Battle of White Plains.
- *Nov.* 16th. The British take Fort Washington. The American garrison, amounting to 2000, surrenders prisoners of war. The British lost about 1000 men.
- 18th. The Americans evacuate Fort Lee.
- 28th. General Washington retreats, before the British, beyond the Delaware.
- *Dec.* 8th. The British obtain possession of Rhode Island.
- 12th. Congress adjourns to Baltimore, and invests General Washington with full powers for conducting the war. Washington's army, at this time, did not exceed 3000 men.
- 13th. General Lee taken prisoner by the British.
- 26th. Battle of Trenton, in which the Hessian troops, in the British service, are surprised and defeated. About 900 of them are taken prisoners.

1776 28th. Congress resolves to send commissioners to the courts of Vienna, Madrid, Prussia, and Tuscany.

1777 *Jan.* 2d. General Washington having recrossed the Delaware, takes possession of Trenton; where he is attacked by a superior British force. During the night Washington skilfully extricates his army from its dangerous situation.

— 3d. Battle near Princeton, in which the English are defeated with the loss of 100 killed, and 300 taken prisoners.

— 21,000 stand of arms, and 1000 barrels of powder, arrive in America from France.

— *March* 23d. Stores destroyed at Peek's Kiln by the British.

— *April* 20. The present constitution of New-York adopted.

— 26th. The British, under the command of General Tryon, destroy the stores collected in Danbury.

— *May* 23d. Colonel Meigs destroys the British stores at Sagg Harbour.

— *July* 6. General Burgoyne, having marched with a considerable force from Canada, takes Ticonderoga.

— Action at Huberton, in which the Americans, after a brave resistance, are forced to retreat, with the loss of about 324 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The British lost in killed and wounded about 180 men.

— *Aug.* 6th. The American General Herkimer defeated, with the loss of about 400 men.

— 16th. Battle of Bennington, in which the American General Stark gains a complete victory. The British lose about 600 men.

- 1777 The British General St. Leger is forced to raise the siege of Fort Schuyler.
- *Sept.* 11th. The Battle of Brandywine. The Americans are forced to retreat—their loss in killed was 300, in wounded 600, and about 300 taken prisoners. The British lost 100 killed, and 400 wounded.
 - 19th. Battle near Stillwater, with the British under the command of General Burgoyne. Neither party gains any decisive advantage. The Americans lost about 400, the British 600 men.
 - 20th. General Wayne surprised and defeated, with the loss of about 300 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.
 - 27th. The British General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia.
 - *Oct.* 4th. Battle of Germantown, in which the Americans, after having nearly succeeded in their object, were forced to retreat. Their loss was 200 killed, 600 wounded, and 400 prisoners. The British lost 100 in killed, and 500 wounded.
 - 6th. The British General Sir H. Clinton take Forts Clinton and Montgomery.
 - 7th. A second action takes place with the troops under command of Burgoyne, at Stillwater, in which the Americans gain the advantage.
 - 17th. The British General Burgoyne surrenders his army, upwards of 5000 men, prisoners to General Gates.
 - 22d. The British repulsed in an attempt to storm Fort Mercer, on Red Bank, with the loss of 400 men.
 - *Nov* 16th. The British attack Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island.

- 1777 *Nov.* 18th. The British take possession of Fort Mercer.
- *Dec.* 18th. The constitution of North Carolina adopted.
- The paper currency of Congress was this year made a legal tender.
- 1778 *Feb.* 6th. Treaty of commerce and alliance concluded between France and the United States.
- *March.* The American frigate Randolph, of 32 guns, blown up in an engagement with the Yarmouth of 64 guns.
- *June.* The propositions of the commissioners, sent this year from England, are rejected by Congress.
- 18th. Philadelphia evacuated by the British.
- 28th. Battle of Monmouth—the advantage on the side of the Americans. The loss of the Americans was 69 killed, and 160 wounded; that of the British was 358. Nearly 1000 soldiers deserted the British in their march from Philadelphia across the Jerseys.
- A French fleet arrives on the coast of Virginia, consisting of 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates, with troops on board for the assistance of the Americans.
- *July* 1st. Massacre of the Americans at Wyoming, by the Indians and Tories.
- *Aug.* 29th. Battle on Rhode Island. The loss of the Americans was 211; that of the British 260.
- *Sept.* 28th. Colonel Baylor's regiment surprised by the British.
- *Dec.* 29th. The British take Savannah.

- 1779 *March* 3d. The American General Ash defeated at Briar Creek.
- *May* 12th. The British lay siege to Charleston, in South Carolina, which they are forced to raise.
- *June* 20th. The American General Lincoln attacks Stono, but does not succeed in gaining possession of it.
- *July* 5th. New-Haven plundered by the British
- 7th. The towns of Fairfield and Green Farms burnt by the British.
- *July* 16th. Stoney Point taken by General Wayne.
- 19th. Major Lee surprises the British post at Paulus Hook.
- 25th. An unsuccessful attempt made against the British post at Penobscot.
- *Aug.* 29th. General Sullivan defeats the Indians of the Six Nations.
- *Sept.* Count d'Estaing arrives, from the West Indies, off the coast of Georgia, with a French fleet of 20 sail of the line.
- *Sept.* 23d. The Serapis and Countess of Scarborough, British frigates, taken by Paul Jones, after a severe engagement.
- *Oct.* 4th. The batteries of the Americans opened upon Savannah, in Georgia, while the place is blockaded by the French fleet.
- 9th. An unsuccessful attempt made to storm Savannah, in which 637 French, and 241 Americans were killed and wounded.
- The number of troops and recruits sent by Great Britain to America, during this and the preceding year, amounted to 10,646 men.

1780 Sir Henry Clinton sails with a large expedition against South Carolina.

— *March 2d.* The present constitution of Massachusetts adopted.

— 21st. Charleston, in South Carolina, besieged.

— *April 14th.* The British surprise the American cavalry near Monk's corner.

— *May 4th.* The American Academy of Fine Arts established by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

— 6th. Fort Moultrie taken by the British.

— 12th. Charleston surrenders to the British.

— 19th. Remarkable darkness.

— 29th. Colonel Bedford defeated, and his regiment cut to pieces, by the British Colonel Tarleton.

— *June.* Sir H. Clinton returns to New-York, leaving about 4000 men in Carolina, under the command of Lord Cornwallis.

— 23d. An action takes place near Springfield, in New-Jersey, in which the Americans are forced to retreat.

— *July 12th.* General Sumpter defeats a party of royalists at Williamson's plantations.

— *Aug. 6th.* The Prince of Wales's regiment cut to pieces at Hanging Rock, by General Sumpter.

— 16th. Battle of Camden, in which the Americans were defeated with considerable loss.

— *Sept. 21.* General Arnold's treacherous negotiations for the surrender of West Point to the British. The British Adjutant-General André, employed in the negotiation,

is taken, upon which Arnold deserted to the British, and entered their service.

1780 *Oct.* 2d. Major André executed.

— 7th. Action at King's Mountain, in which the Americans defeat Major Ferguson, kill 150 of his party, wound as many more, and take 810 prisoners.

— *Nov.* 12th. General Sumpter defeats Major Wemyss.

— 20th. Colonel Tarleton repulsed, in an attack on General Sumpter.

— Major Talmage takes Fort George.

— The British troops and recruits sent to North America and to the West Indies, this year, amounted to 10,237 men. The forces under General Clinton, at the close of the year, amounted to 19,153 men.

1781 *Jan.* 1st. Revolt of the Pennsylvania line.

— John Adams appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of Holland.

— 17th. Battle of the Cowpens, in which the British are entirely defeated by General Morgan. The British lost about 300 in killed and wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. The Americans lost only 12 killed, and 60 wounded.

— *March* 1st. The Maryland delegates sign the articles of confederation.

— 15th. Battle of Guilford, in which the Americans are forced to retreat. The Americans lost in killed and wounded 400—the British about 600.

— *April* 23d. Fort Watson taken by the Americans.

— 25th. Battle of Camden, in which the Americans are forced to retreat.

1781 *June* 5th. Fort Cornwallis taken by the Americans.

— 18th. General Greene lays siege to Ninety Six, which he is obliged to raise.

— *Sept.* 5th. Naval engagement between the French and English off the Capes of Virginia, in which neither obtains a superiority; but the French fleet, being reinforced by eight sail of the line, obtain the command of the Chesapeake Bay.

— 6th. New-London burnt by the British, under the command of Arnold.

— 8th. Battle of Eutaw Springs, in which the British are defeated, with the loss of upwards of 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

— 14th. General Washington and Count Rochambeau reach Williamsburgh, where the plan of operations against Cornwallis is settled.

— 30th. Yorktown invested.

— *Oct.* 9th. The French and American batteries opened.

— 14th. Two British redoubts taken.

— 16th. Cornwallis makes an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Yorktown.

— 19th. Lord Cornwallis surrenders his army to the Americans and French. The prisoners amounted to 7073 men.

1782 *March* 4th. Resolution of the House of Commons against carrying on the war in America.

— *May* 21st. General Wayne defeats a detachment of the British near Savannah.

— *Oct.* 8th. A treaty of amity and commerce

concluded between Holland and the United States, by John Adams.

1782 *Nov.* 5. The *America*, the first 74 gun ship built in the United States, launched at Portsmouth.

— 30th. Provisional articles of Peace agreed on.

— Major-General Lee died this year.

— The Bank of North America established this year.

— The first edition of the Bible, in the English language, printed in the United States.

1783 The Independence of the United States acknowledged by the powers of Europe, and treaties concluded with them, in the months of February, March, April, and July.

— *Sept.* 23d. The definitive Treaty of Peace signed between Great Britain and the United States.

— *Nov.* 3d. The American army disbanded.

— 25th. New-York evacuated by the British.

— Slavery abolished in Massachusetts.

— Lord Sterling, a major-general in the American army, died.

— The Society of Cincinnatus formed:

— Dickenson College, in Pennsylvania, founded.

1784 The first voyage from the United States, to Canton, in China.

— By a census taken this year, in Massachusetts, its inhabitants amounted to 357,510.

— Massachusetts Bank incorporated.

— New-York Bank incorporated.

— St. John's College, at Annapolis, founded.

1784 Peale commences his museum.

1785 *July & August.* A treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between Prussia and the United States.

— University of Georgia founded.

— Cokesbury College, in Maryland, founded.

1786 *Aug. 23d.* A tornado in Connecticut, injures upwards of 100 buildings.

— *Sept. 2d.* Insurrection takes place in Massachusetts, by which the courts of justice are prevented from sitting.

— 14th. The first meeting of the commissioners, in convention, at Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Federal Constitution.

— 20th. An insurrection in New-Hampshire. Its object was to force the legislature to adopt a system of paper-money. It was soon crushed.

— *Nov.* The Massachusetts insurgents, headed by Daniel Shays, prevent the judicial courts from sitting at Springfield.

— The Massachusetts Legislature passes an act for establishing a mint.

— Columbia, the seat of government of South Carolina, founded.

— The inhabitants of the state of New-York amounted to 238,897.

— Major-General Greene died; also, James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia.

1787 *Jan. 25th.* The Massachusetts insurgents are repulsed, in an attempt against Springfield, by General Shepard.

— *Feb.* The insurgents surprised and dispersed, by General Lincoln, at Petersham: Soon after tranquillity is restored.

- 1787 *Sept.* 17. The Federal Constitution, formed by the Convention, assembled at Philadelphia.
- *Oct.* 4th. Congress unanimously resolved, that the Federal Constitution should be transmitted to the several states for adoption.
- South Carolina cedes its western territory to the United States.
- 1788 The black cotton seed introduced into Georgia.
- 1789 *March* 3d. The first Congress of the United States assembled at New-York.
- 4th. George Washington inaugurated president, and John Adams vice-president of the United States.
- Lucian's Dialogues, the first Greek book printed in America.
- University of North Carolina founded.
- 1790 The first Census of the United States. The people amounted to 3,929,327.
- *April* 17th. Dr. Benjamin Franklin died.
- *May.* The people inhabiting the district, ceded by North Carolina to the United States, receive a territorial constitution of government from Congress.
- 29th. General Putnam died.
- An act passed by Congress for encouraging learning by copy-rights.
- The present constitution of Pennsylvania adopted.
- A treaty of peace concluded with the Creek Indians.
- The ship Columbia arrives at Boston, after a voyage round the world. This ship,

accompanied by the sloop Washington, was the first American vessel that circumnavigated the globe.

1790 The present constitution of South Carolina adopted.

— *Sept.* 30. General Harmar defeated by the Indians, with the loss of 180 men.

— *Dec.* 6th. Kentucky authorised to form an independent or state constitution.

— The publication of the Encyclopædia commenced by Dobson, in Philadelphia, and completed in successive numbers, forming together 18 large quarto volumes.

1791 *Feb.* 18th. Vermont admitted into the Union as an independent state, and its present constitution adopted.

— *March* 3d. The Bank of the United States incorporated.

— 3d. Congress establishes a mint at Philadelphia.

— *Nov.* 4th. St. Clair defeated by the Indians, with the loss of about 600 men killed and missing, and upwards of 200 wounded.

— Washington City founded.

1792 *June* 1st. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

— The present constitution of Delaware adopted.

— The Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New-Hampshire, and Union (Boston) Banks established.

— The present constitution of New-Hampshire adopted.

— Henry Laurens died.

1792 General Burgoyne died.

1793 *March* 4th. George Washington a second time inaugurated president, and John Adams vice-president, of the United States.

— *April* 29th. Proclamation of Neutrality issued by President Washington.

— 683 vessels from foreign ports, and 1381 coasting vessels, entered the port of New-York, during the year.

— Above 4000 people die this year of the yellow fever, in Philadelphia.

1794 *March* 27th. A naval armament fitted out, by order of Congress, against the Algerines.

— *Aug.* An insurrection takes place in the western part of Pennsylvania, on account of duties being laid on spirituous liquors distilled in the country.

— A general embargo for 30 days, by order of Congress, on the shipping of the United States.

— *Aug.* 20th. The Indians defeated by General Wayne. He lost 33 killed, and had about 100 wounded. The loss of the Indians was at least double.

— *Oct.* Tranquillity restored to the western part of Pennsylvania.

— *Nov.* 19. Treaty of commerce, between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London.

— Greenville College, in Tennessee, founded.

— Union College, at Schenectady, founded.

— *Dec.* 9th. A treaty concluded, by the United States, with the Six Nations of Indians.

— Major-Generals Sullivan and Steuben died.

- 1795 *Aug.* A treaty of peace concluded, with the North-Western Indians, by General Wayne.
- *Oct.* A treaty concluded between the United States and Spain.
- *Nov. 28.* A treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Dey of Algiers.
- General Marion died.
- 1796 *June 1st.* Tennessee admitted into the Union as an independent state.
- *20th.* 300 houses burnt in Charleston, South Carolina.
- 300,000 pair of shoes exported annually from Lynn, in Massachusetts.
- The supplies, necessary for carrying into effect the British treaty, granted by Congress.
- David Rittenhouse died.
- General Wayne died.
- Baltimore Library founded.
- 1797 *Jan.* A treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Tripoli.
- *March 4th.* John Adams inaugurated president, and Thomas Jefferson vice-president, of the United States.
- *June 5th.* A new embassy sent to France.
- *July.* Congress passes an act, declaring the existing treaties, between the United States and France, void.
- About 1000 people die of the yellow fever in Philadelphia.
- 1798 *May.* An act passed by Congress for raising a provisional army, to the command of which Washington is appointed.
- About 3000 people in Philadelphia, and

- 1000 in New-York, die, this year, of the yellow fever.
- 1798 Transylvania University, in Kentucky, founded.
- 1799 *Feb.* 10th. The American Commodore Truxton, commanding the Constellation, takes the French frigate Insurgente.
- *March* 26th. A treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Tunis.
- The seat of government of Pennsylvania, removed to Lancaster.
- *Dec.* 14th. George Washington died, aged 68 years.
- 1800 The seat of government of the United States removed to Washington.
- The present constitution of Kentucky adopted.
- *May* 13th. The provisional army disbanded by Congress.
- *Sept.* 30th. A treaty, between the United States and French Republic, signed at Paris.
- The second Census of the United States taken. The number of inhabitants amounted to 5,305,482.
- The government of Indiana Territory formed.
- 1801 *March* 4th. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president, and Aaron Burr vice-president, of the United States.
- *June* 10th. War declared against Tripoli.
- 200 newspaper establishments in the United States.
- 1802 The State of Ohio admitted into the Union.
- *June* 16th. A treaty concluded between the United States and Creek Indians.

1802 *July 20th.* Louisiana ceded to the French.
 — Colonel Humphreys imported 100 Merino sheep from Spain.

— General Morgan died.

1803 *April 30th.* Louisiana purchased of France by the United States, for fifteen million of dollars.

— A treaty concluded with the Indians, at Fort Wayne, by which the United States obtain possession of about two million acres of land.

— *Oct. 31st.* The U. S. frigate Philadelphia, of 44 guns, struck on a rock in the harbour of Tripoli, and after resisting the attacks of the forts and gun-boats for four hours, was taken by the enemy.

— Samuel Adams died at Boston.

1804 *Feb. 16th.* Seventy volunteers from the American Squadron, headed by Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, entered the harbour of Tripoli, and burnt the Philadelphia frigate.

— *Aug.* The gallant attack on Tripoli by the Americans, under the command of Commodore Preble.

— Major-General Schuyler died.

— Alexander Hamilton died.

— St. Mary's College, at Baltimore, incorporated.

1805 *March 4th.* Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president, and George Clinton vice-president, of the United States.

— *April 27th.* General Eaton, with 70 Americans and 300 Turks, attacked and took the city of Derne.

— *June.* A treaty of peace concluded between the United States and the Bashaw of Tripoli.

- 1805 A treaty concluded at Fort Industry, with the Indians.
- The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts founded.
- Lord Cornwallis died.
- 1806 Disputes between the Americans and Spaniards, respecting the boundaries of Louisiana.
- *May*. A great part of the French coast declared to be in a state of blockade by the English Government.
- *Nov*. The Berlin decree of the Emperor of France, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade.
- 1806 Major-General Gates died.
- 1807 *Jan*. 27. Aaron Burr is arrested for a conspiracy, the objects of which were stated to be the conquest of Mexico, and the separation of the Western States from the Union.
- *June* 22d. The American frigate Chesapeake fired upon by the British frigate Leopard. In consequence of this, the President of the United States, by proclamation, prohibited British vessels from entering the harbours of the United States.
- *Nov*. 11th. The British orders in council, prohibiting the trade of neutral nations with France and her dependencies.
- *Dec*. 17th. The Milan decrees of the Emperor of France.
- 22d. A general embargo law passed by Congress.
- William Rose arrives in the United States as extraordinary ambassador from England.

1808 Rose's embassy terminates, without producing any arrangement between the two governments.

1809 *March* 4th. James Madison inaugurated president, and George Clinton vice-president, of the United States.

— The embargo law repealed.

— *April* 12th. An act passed by congress for raising an additional military force of regulars; to consist of about 7000 men, and to serve five years.

— *April* 23d. Negotiation concluded with the American government, by the British ambassador Erskine, which adjusted existing differences. But the British ministry disavowed having authorised their ambassador so to act, and refused to approve of the arrangement.

— Francis J. Jackson arrives in the United States, and disavows Erskine's arrangement.

— *Nov.* F. J. Jackson dismissed by the President.

1810 By the Census taken this year the inhabitants of the United States amounted to 7,239,903.

1811 *May.* Rencontre between the U. S. frigate President and the British ship of war Little Belt.

— *Sept.* A tornado at Charleston, S. C. does considerable injury.

— *Nov.* 7th. The Americans, under the command of Governor Harrison, defeat a body of Indians near the Wabash.

— The territory of New-Orleans formed into a State, and called Louisiana.

- 1812 *Jan.* 11th. An additional military force of 25,000 men authorised by Congress.
- *June* 18th. War declared against Great Britain, by the United States.
- 23d. British Orders in Council revoked.
- *Aug.* 13th. H. B. M. sloop of war Alert, of 20 guns, taken by the U. S. frigate Essex.
- 16th. The American force of about 2000 men, under the command of General Hull, surrenders to the British, at Detroit.
- 19th. The British frigate Guerriere, rating 38 guns, captured by the American frigate Constitution, rating 44 guns, and commanded by Captain Hull. The British frigate had 16 men killed and 61 wounded, the American 7 killed and 7 wounded.
- *Oct.* 8th. The Detroit and Caledonia armed brigs cut out from under the guns of Fort Erie, by a detachment of volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Elliot, of the U. S. Navy.
- 13th. Unsuccessful attack on the British lines, at Queenstown, by the Americans.
- 17th. The British sloop of war Frolic captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp. The two were soon after captured by the Poictiers of 74 guns. The Frolic had about 30 killed and 50 wounded.
- 1812 *Oct.* 25th. The British frigate Macedonian, rating 38 guns, captured by the American frigate United States, rating 44 guns, and commanded by Captain Decatur. The Macedonian had 36 men killed and 68 wounded.

1812 *Dec.* 29th. The British frigate *Java*, of 38 guns, captured by the American frigate *Constitution*, Commodore Bainbridge. The British frigate had 60 men killed, and 103 wounded; the American 9 killed and 25 wounded.

1813 *Jan.* 13th. General Winchester surprised and defeated by the British and Indians, at the river Raisin. The detachment under his command consisted of about 1000 men. The greater part of them were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

— *Feb.* 23d. The British sloop of war *Peacock*, of 18 guns, sunk, after an action of 15 minutes, by the American sloop of war *Hornet*, Captain Lawrence.

— *April* 15th. Mobile taken by a detachment from the U. S. Army under the command of Major General Wilkinson.

— 27th. York, in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans. The American General Pike killed.

— *May* 16th. Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, commissioners to negotiate with Great Britain, under the mediation of Russia, sailed from New-Castle, (Del.)

— 27th. Fort George, in Upper Canada, captured by the Americans.

— 29th. The British attacked Sackets Harbour, and were compelled to retire with great loss.

— *June* 1st. The American frigate *Chesapeake* of 36 guns, captured by the British frigate *Shannon*, of 38 guns. Captain Lawrence, commander of the *Chesapeake*, killed.

- 1813 *June* 23d. Admiral Cockburn attacked Craney Island, and was compelled to retire with great loss.
- 24th. Lieut. Col. Børstler and 511 men taken by the British.
- 25th. Hampton taken by Admiral Cockburn.
- *Aug.* 14th. The U. S. brig Argus, of 16 guns, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, of 18 guns.
- *Sept.* 4th. The British sloop of war Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprize.
- 10th. The British fleet on Lake Erie captured by Commodore Perry.
- *Oct.* 5th. The British army, under General Proctor, captured by General Harrison.
- *Nov.* The American expedition against Montreal fails of success.
- The Southern Indians defeated in several battles, by the Americans.
- *Dec.* 17th. An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, was passed by Congress.
- 19th. Fort Niagara taken by the British.
- 22d. Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, burnt. Between 3 and 400 houses were destroyed.
- 1814 *Jan.* 22d. Gen. Jackson defeats the Creek Indians, with considerable slaughter, near the Talapoosa.
- 27th. The Creek Indians repulsed in their attack on Fort Defiance, by the troops under Gen. Floyd.
- 31st. The bill to prohibit the importation of certain articles of British merchandize passed by the Senate of the United States.

- 1814 *Feb.* 18. Commodore Rodgers arrived at New-York, in the United States frigate *President*, after having given a British 74 an opportunity of battle, which was declined, off Sandy-Hook Bay.
- 23d. The Hon. Messrs. Clay and Russel, Commissioners to treat with Great Britain, took their departure, at New-York, in the corvette *John Adams*, to join the American Commissioners previously sent to Gottenburgh.
- *March.* The number of public and private vessels, captured from the British by the Americans, from the commencement of the present war till this month, amounted to 847.
- 4th. Captain Holmes, with a detachment of American troops, defeated a strong party of British troops on the River de Franche.
- 14th. A bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814, was passed by the Senate. A bill providing for the support of the naval establishment for the year 1814, was passed by an *unanimous vote*, the same day.
- 19th. A bill, authorising a Loan for \$25,000,000, passed the Senate.
- 26th. A bill for the indemnification of the Yazoo Claimants, was passed.
- 31st. An action at La Cole, in which the Americans attacked the British strongly posted. But after the display of much bravery, the former were forced to retire, without having dislodged their enemy.

1814 *March 27th.* General Jackson defeats and disperses the Creek Indians, with great slaughter.

— *April 12th.* The bill to repeal the "Act laying an Embargo on all Ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and so much of any Act or Acts, as prohibits the importation of goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the dependencies thereof," is passed.

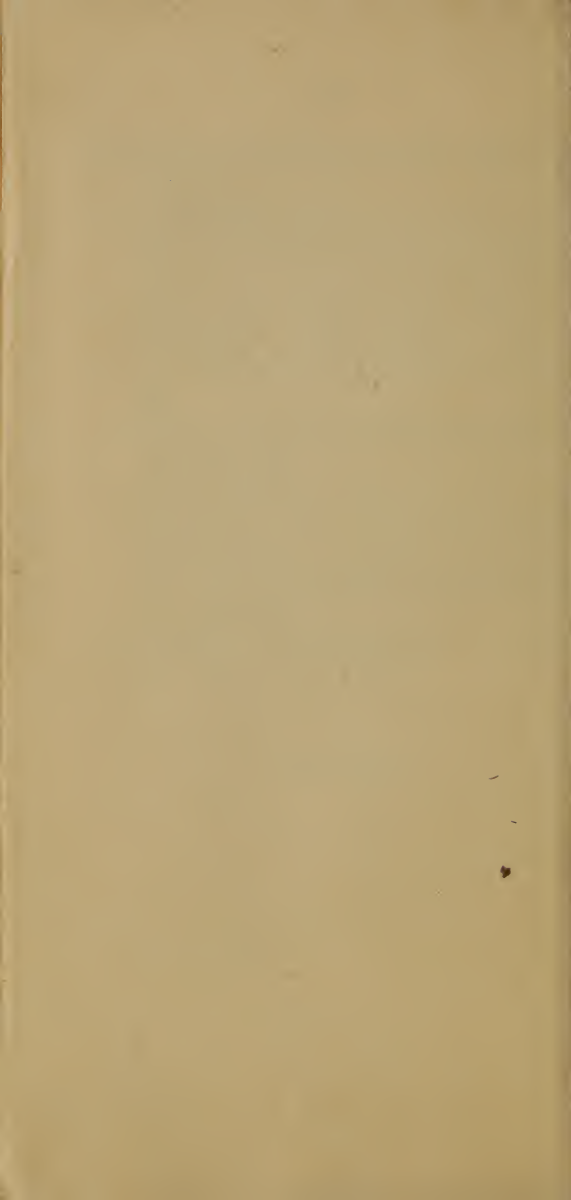
— 16th. The frigate *Constitution* arrives at Marblehead, after being chased by two British frigates.

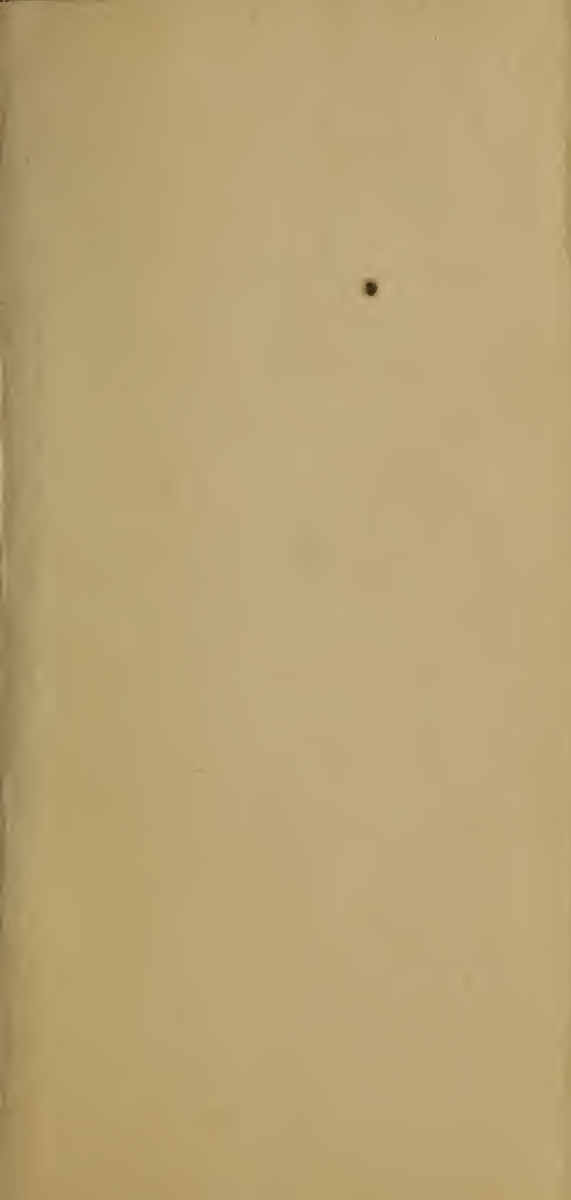
— 22d. The British officers, who were held as hostages for the safety of the American officers confined in Canada, were ordered to be liberated on parole, in consequence of the British government having released the Americans.

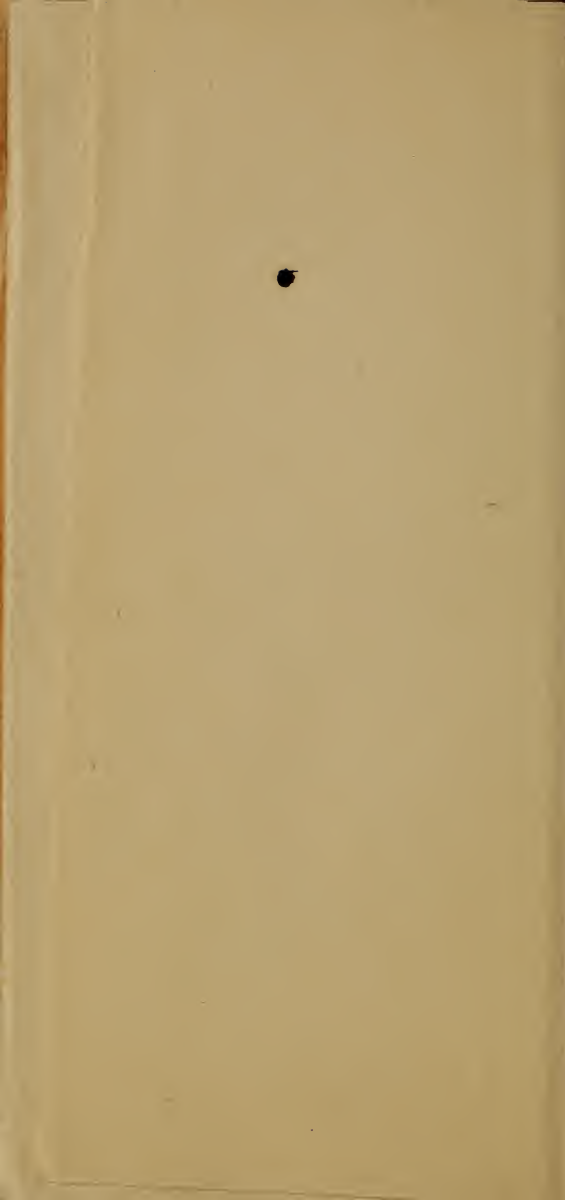
— *May 2d.* The sentence against General Hull this day promulgated.

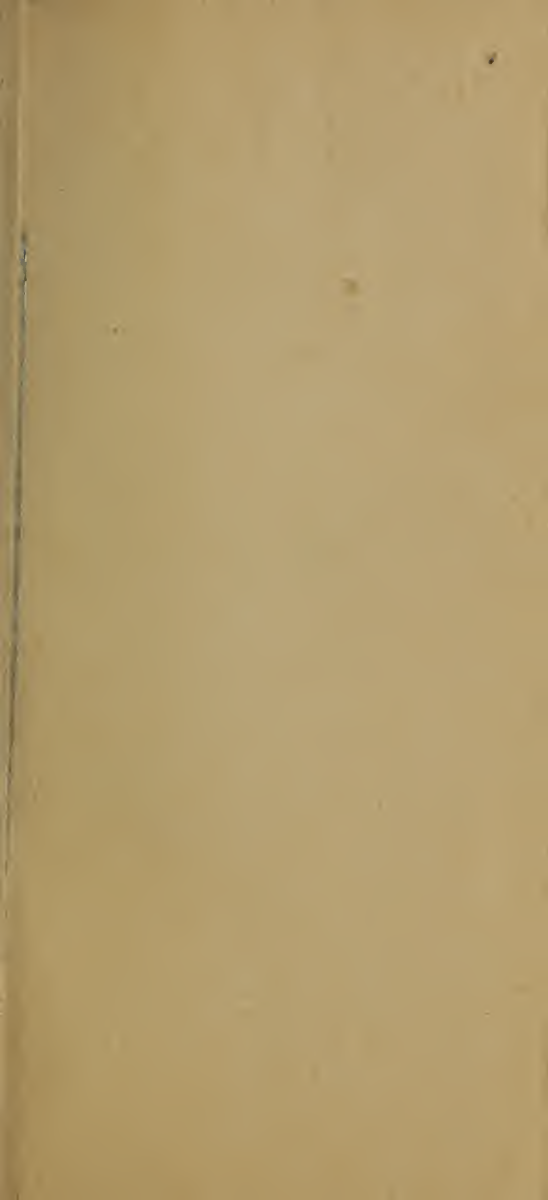
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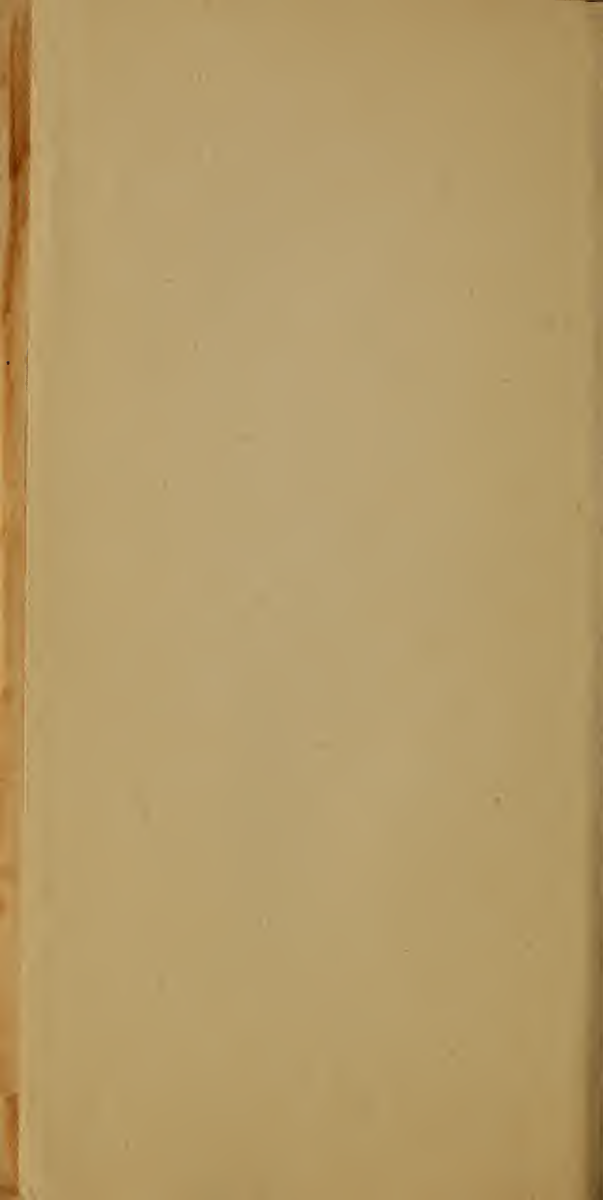




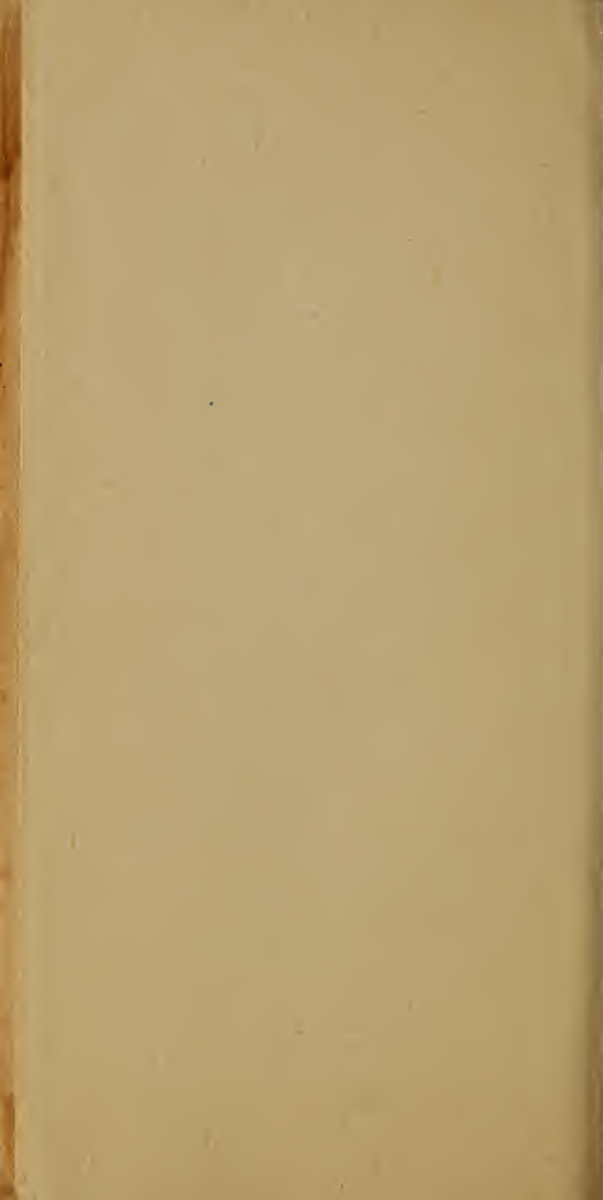


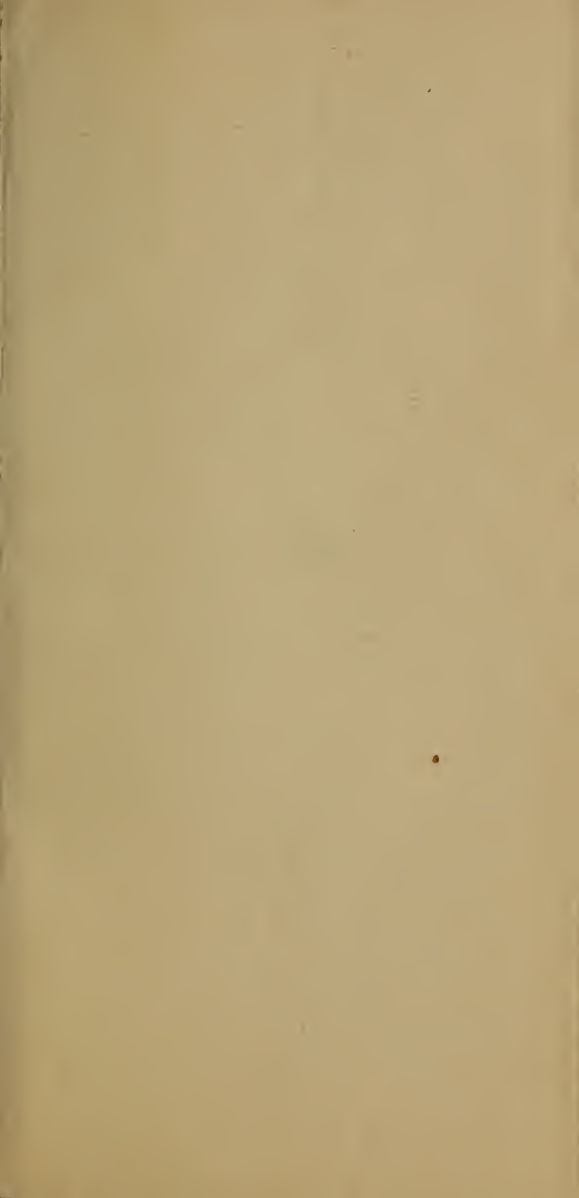




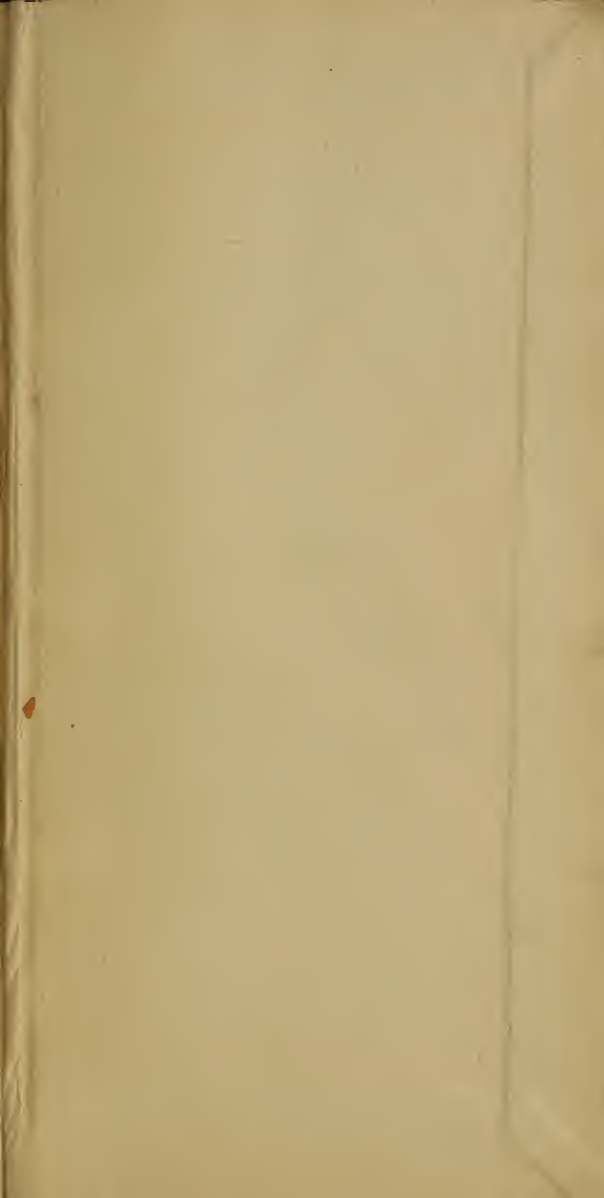












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